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FOREIGN TRADE

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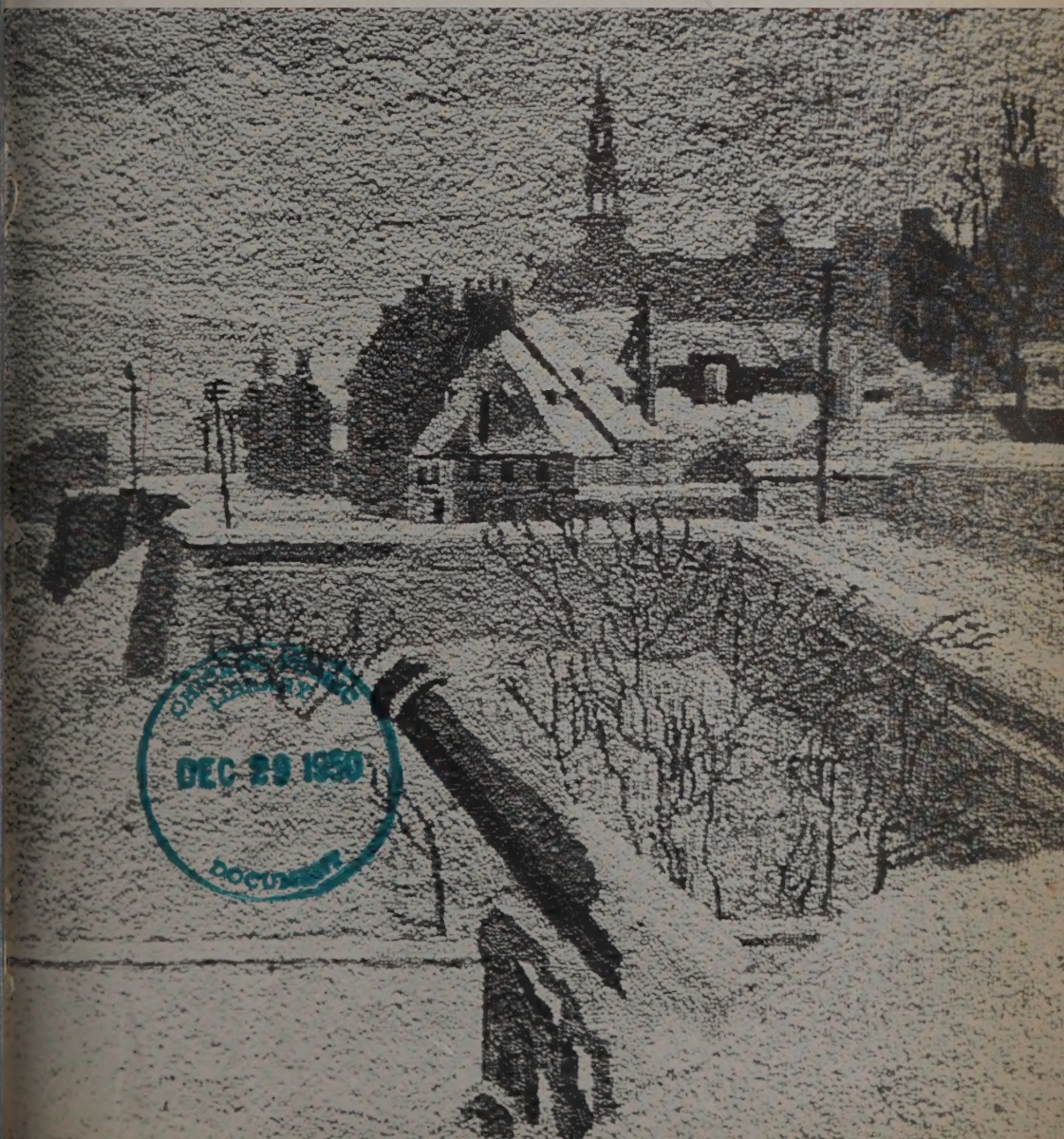

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RIGHT HON. C. D. HOWE
Minister of Trade and Commerce

M. W. MACKENZIE
Deputy Minister

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, DECEMBER 23, 1950

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COVER SUBJECT—Hooked tapestry is a popular craft in Quebec, where local scenes provide the basis for designs. Canadian handicraft production has increased substantially during the last ten years, despite competition from mechanized industries. It is estimated that the retail value of handicraft articles made in Canada this year will exceed $100 million. Tourists are greatly interested in products of the industry, but the domestic demand is particularly large. (A report on the Canadian handicraft industry appears on page 1094 of this issue of Foreign Trade.)

Photo by Quebec Publicity Bureau.

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Canadian Handicraft Industry Has Developed Rapidly in Past Decade

Retail value of products estimated at over $100 million this year—Tourists interested mainly in pottery and ceramics, though wood carvings and hand woven articles also popular —Assistance provided by provincial governments.

By Paul E. Jensen, Commodities Branch, Foreign Trade Service

CANADIAN handicraft production has increased substantially during the last ten years, despite competition from mechanized industries with a large output at a relatively low unit cost. It is estimated, in fact, that the retail value of handicraft articles made in Canada this year will exceed $100 million. A complete analysis of this industry is necessarily impossible, by its very nature, but its contribution to the economy of Canada can be determined from information furnished by the various trades that supply the raw material and equipment to handicraft workers.

Recorded sales by department stores and specialty shops also give some indication of this industry's progress and importance. They offer a wide range of merchandise originating in private homes, many of the articles reflecting characteristics of peoples who came to these shores from across the seas, bringing with them the crafts of their native lands.

The higher earnings can be attributed, in part, to the interest displayed in the handicraft industry by provincial governments, which have furnished instructional facilities in schools and recreation centres. Advantage is also taken by many people of their leisure hours to practice their creative urge, and to implement their normal earnings by working at home. Canadians use an estimated $93 million worth of native handicraft articles a year, and sales to tourists through gift shops and booths in hotels and inland passenger steamers amount to some $9 million per annum. These figures are based on the following information:

Equipment and Materials Purchased

Tools and equipment purchased by 400,000 individuals, at an estimated $20 each	$ 8,000,000
Material, such as metal, wood, glazes, paint, clay and dyes, at an estimated $100 per person	40,000,000
Material, such as cotton, linen, wool and other fibres, amounting to 5,000,000 pounds, at $4 per pound (sales by manufacturers)	20,000,000
Total	$ 68,000,000
Add 50 per cent mark-up	34,000,000
Total retail value	$102,000,000

Estimated Sales of Handicraft Articles

Sales by 2,100 specialty shops handling quality handicrafts, at nearly $2,000 each	$ 4,000,000
Sales by gift stores, roadside booths, hotels and ships, at an average of $50 each	5,000,000
Sales to Canadian users	93,000,000
Total domestic and tourist sales	$102,000,000

Tourists are mainly interest in pottery and ceramic articles, with their second preference being equally divided between wood carving and

Canada—Example of handicraft industry, which has an estimated annual retail value of over $100,000,000.

Arnott & Rogers Photo.

hand-woven articles. Most gift stores stock principally pottery, wood carvings, jewellery and leather work, in that order, though china, glassware, silverware and costume jewellery are becoming increasingly popular.

Indians and Eskimos Laid Foundation of Handicrafts

Indians and Eskimos inhabited the vast expanse of North America for some thousands of years before the arrival of white men from over the seas, and developed distinctive tribal crafts, such as the fabrication of the kayak, canoe, dog sled, snowshoe, tepee, skin parka and moccasin. They were also proficient in basketry, embroidery, painted decoration, and carving in wood, bone and slate. Compared with Indians in the southern section of what are now the United States, they made less progress in spinning, weaving, pottery and metal work and gem grinding.

White settlers adopted the Indian's parka, moccasin, canoe, dog sled and snowshoe. Later, in the sixteenth century, craftsmen arrived in New France to decorate the churches. These were mostly woodcarvers from Paris, silversmiths from Tours and embroiderers from Normandy. They were culturally isolated by the English conquest of New France and later by the French Revolution. However, Canada has in the province of Quebec a rich tradition in the living Renaissance craftsmen, whose skills have been passed on from father to son, mother to daughter, and from master to apprentice. Other handicrafts were brought from Great Britain and Germany between the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries. These people settled along the coastal plain, from Labrador to Georgia. Consequently,

there is little difference between the crafts of what is now Canada and those of the United States, as the sea coast crafts were a continental development. This also explains why crafts in the Maritime Provinces are very similar to those in the Ozark Mountains, and why some of the pioneer crafts surviving in the Maritimes are less appreciated by visitors from down south than is their due.

Large Domestic Demand Stimulates Industry

Recent exhibitions have shown why native crafts are constantly progressing. The enormous demand for home furnishings is now partly met by purchases of quality handicraft articles. Such items as ceramics and woven cloth are now displayed and used in many homes. Furniture and rugs are in increasing demand, and it is evident that teachers, designers and craftsmen have laid a solid foundation for further creative efforts.

While it was previously thought that tourists were the largest purchasers of handicrafts, it is now estimated that the Canadian people themselves are the largest buyers. Because mass-produced articles often closely resemble true handicrafts, it has become increasingly difficult for the average person to distinguish between the two. As the trade often takes advantage of this fact, many mass-produced articles are often sold as a true and hand-made article.

Directors of Handicrafts in the provinces are presently studying methods which may offer some means of protection. The best method has been found to be exhibitions, where handicrafts are produced in full view of the visitors. Several exhibitions are held every year in practically every province, with Quebec a leader in the handicraft field. However, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, great activity has been shown during the last five years. The Maritimes, British Columbia and Ontario are presently doing much effective work along these lines, and the Prairie Provinces are now investigating the possibilities of a more permanent program. It is expected that some unification of views and programs will be worked out next year, in order to achieve an all-Canadian policy.

B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan Extended

Additions to the list of items for which import licences will be issued under the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan have been made as a result of the completion of negotiations between Great Britain and the United States. The list of commodities negotiated between Canada, Great Britain and the various colonies was released on October 30, 1950. The plan goes into effect on January 1, 1951, and will be reviewed within six months in order to examine the possibility of further relaxations.

Cigarettes and mineral earth pigments have been added to the list of goods for which minimum licences for Canadian firms are to be not less than 50 per cent of the average value of the firm's exports to each of the colonies concerned in the base period 1946-47-48.

The following items have been added to the list of goods for which minimum licences for Canadian firms will be 33⅓ per cent: Rayon fabrics, electric fans, radio apparatus, office apparatus and parts, industrial chemicals, electric household refrigerators, freezers and parts, electric household washing machines and manufactured plastic products. This list also includes rayon dresses, women's cotton dresses and cotton shirts, though they are not eligible under the plan for entry into Jamaica.

Possibilities for Canadian Trade With Latin America Improved

Commercial agreements negotiated with Costa Rica, Ecuador and Venezuela, by Canadian delegation, which returned recently from South and Central America, provide for most-favoured-nation treatment — Activities of delegation reviewed by H. Leslie Brown, Assistant Director of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, its leader, in address to Montreal Board of Trade.

COMMERCIAL agreements with Costa Rica, Ecuador and Venezuela were negotiated by the Canadian delegation that returned recently from South and Central America, each of which provides Canada with most-favoured-nation treatment. Activities of the delegation were reviewed by H. Leslie Brown, Assistant Director of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, its leader, in an address on December 14 to members of the Montreal Board of Trade. As a result of these agreements, he said, Canadian exporters were in a position to compete with the world in those countries without any tariff impediment greater than that affecting exporters from any other country.

In Colombia, also visited by the mission, there are no preferential tariffs, and Canadians are already in a position to compete on an equal basis. In Honduras, there remain only such preferences as have been accorded to the United States for the last fifteen years. "I am glad to point to this improvement in Canadian trade possibilities", said Mr. Brown, "and to suggest that, since some of the countries suffer no dollar exchange problem, Canadians who are exporters may well look again to the south."

There was a need for Canadians, whether exporters or not, to visualize and to comprehend the countries of Latin America as separate entities, and as distinct in their national customs, their local problems and their economic and other difficulties and opportunities. "Canada, though politically a unit, may be divided economically into five major areas. With this thought in mind, you will appreciate why I am stressing the fact that Latin America, comprising the entire continent of South America and a goodly portion of North America, may not and must not be considered as a single area, with a score of political subdivisions. The differences of historical and even racial background, the varieties of culture, the varying degrees of economic dependence and independence, all make it most important that any Canadian worthy of his export business should understand, for example, that Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Panama, though part of a generality described as 'Gran Colombia', are nevertheless separate in economy, and are diversified in their culture and general outlook.

Colonial Outlook Resented

"There is an understandable resentment, common to all Latin American countries, against that point of view, which has been described as the 'colonial outlook'. Canadians might well be among the first to appreciate the antagonism found in Latin America in respect of any person or institution unable to discard the colonial outlook," Mr. Brown continued. "All Latin American countries are most anxious to deal

directly with their overseas suppliers, because the intervention of intermediaries in other countries may be an indication that the Latin American market concerned is inadequate to carry on direct business negotiations. In this fact is found an opportunity for Canadian businessmen to develop direct business dealings with the importers and exporters of each and every Latin American country.

"Much of the trade between Canada and Latin America takes place through intermediaries in other countries, and very often the actual goods pass through the United States. One of the results of this transit and entrepôt trade is that many traders would prefer more direct methods of doing business and more direct methods of transportation. More important for our present discussion is that one of the effects of the indirect method of doing business is that we still find it difficult to demonstrate to our Latin American friends that we are important purchasers of their goods. What we buy in Ecuador, for example, is likely to be shown in statistics of that country as an export to the United States. As the amount of business increases, it is likely that the facilities for doing business directly will increase.

"We went to visit these countries in South and Central America because we had to," Mr. Brown explained. "Our former trade agreement with Venezuela had lapsed, we were suffering from customs discrimination in that country, and we came to the conclusion that, while Venezuela could probably be persuaded to make a new trade arrangement with us, our prospects of success would be much better if we were to go ourselves. Much the same situation existed in Ecuador, where we felt that we had a good argument in favour of the renewal of most-favoured-nation treatment. Even in Costa Rica, I am convinced that our exporters might still have remained subject to discriminatory treatment if we had not taken the trouble to go down and discuss the whole situation across a table with ministers and civil servants there.

Market Exists in Honduras for Canadian Productive Equipment

"We had the same optimistic feelings with regard to Honduras, but in that country, where they expect to be working for several months longer on reconstructing their tariff and overhauling their general economic structure, we have not yet been able to obtain a most-favoured-nation agreement. Even in Honduras, however, we think that something can be done to develop new export business for Canada. The United Fruit Company, which sells millions of dollars' worth of bananas in Canada every year, has an agreement with the Government of Honduras (which has 25 years to run) under which it is entitled to the privilege of duty-free importation of productive equipment and supplies—not groceries for employees, but such things as fertilizer, tools, implements, etc., required for growing bananas. I am convinced that, if Canadian exporters want to sell more goods in this category, they can do so.

"While the Canadian team that went to South America on this occasion consisted of very ordinary people, each one was selected with a view to the special qualities that he could contribute to the enterprise. One was an expert in the Canadian tariff, another had been a trade commissioner for many years in different Spanish-speaking countries, a third had made repeated journeys through every part of South America, a fourth had spent many months in tariff negotiations with twenty or thirty countries under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. In each country visited, the Canadian Trade Commissioner for that country joined the delegation and contributed his knowledge of the country and the people.

Countries Not Represented at Torquay Negotiations

"As you are aware, the representatives of some fifty countries are now gathered at Torquay, in the south of England, to carry on collective tariff negotiations, and it may occur to you to ask why, instead of sending a Canadian delegation to visit thirteen different countries and travel seven or eight thousand miles by air, negotiations with these countries could not have taken place along with the others at Torquay. The answer

Canadian Geographical Society Map.

is a very simple one. The Canadian authorities would have been delighted to do this, but the countries in question had decided not to send representatives to Torquay. Consequently we had to go and see them in their own home towns. It would no doubt have been a little cheaper to carry on negotiations with them all in a single city—that is one of the reasons why the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has been designed to function in that way—but in this particular instance it couldn't be done. In view of the results obtained, however, we are ourselves inclined to feel that the very moderate costs involved were well worthwhile, and that they are likely to be covered many times over by the improved trade which may reasonably be expected to take place in a single year.

Modus Vivendi With Venezuela is Brief Document

"The *modus vivendi* with Venezuela, signed on October 11, is a brief, straightforward document, comprising only six articles, of which the first contains the essence of the agreement in providing for most-favoured-nation treatment by each country in respect of products imported from the other.

"The second article lays down that merchandise exchanged between the two countries must travel directly from one to the other or, if in transit, through a country enjoying the benefits of the British preferential tariff or the most-favoured-nation tariff of Canada. This is a protection obviously necessary to prevent misunderstandings as to the origin of goods and their title to most-favoured-nation treatment.

"Article III provides that the two countries shall reciprocally accord most-favoured-nation treatment in the concession of foreign exchange for commercial transactions and in the assignment of quotas at such times as quantitative controls may become necessary.

"The fourth article relates to exceptions from most-favoured-nation treatment and, by virtue of this authority, either country may accord special advantages to contiguous countries to facilitate frontier traffic or to facilitate any customs union in which either might take part. The reference to a customs union brings us immediately to the projected customs and possible economic union of the Gran Colombiano countries —Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Panama—of which the first three have recently discussed closer economic relations. The results of the discussions are embodied in the doument described as the Charter of Quito. A first step toward closer economic relationship is found in the Gran Colombian merchant fleet, which operates at least three ships built in Canada, and specializes in providing ocean freight facilities between Northern South America and North America, including your own port of Montreal.

"Among the exceptions provided for under Article IV is protection of the British preferential tariff, not only for the Commonwealth of Nations, but also for the Republic of Ireland. Venezuela maintains the right to subject importations proceeding from the West Indies to special regulations; I mention this to recall to your attention that goods exported to Venezuela may not be transhipped in the West Indies without being subject to customs surcharges.

"The fifth article provides for representations by the other country in the event that either should consider that the agreement may not be fulfilling its purpose adequately.

"The final article provides that the agreement shall remain in effect for one year, but is renewable for equal periods. The need for restricting the agreement to a period of one year is found in the Venezuelan

constitution, which does not permit any agreement for a longer period, unless such agreement is ratified by the Congress, which is not at present sitting. The final article also contains provision for cancellation of the agreement by either country in case of need.

Trade Arrangement Drafted With Colombia Unchanged

"At the outset of our discussions in Colombia, we were informed that it is not the policy of that country to arrange *modi vivendi* and, consequently, our efforts, during the week or so we were there, were bent toward the drafting of a trade agreement. The delegation was empowered to arrange and sign a *modus vivendi* and to bring a trade agreement up to the point of signing. No trade agreement of any kind can be made by the Government of Colombia without the approval of the Congress, which is not expected to meet before July, 1951. In this connection, it is interesting to note that compensation agreements, arranged in recent months between Colombia and some European countries, were not signed by the Colombian Government as such, but by autonomous agencies.

"You will recall that, in 1946, an agreement was drafted between Colombia and Canada. It became clear during the course of our discussions that some provisions of that draft are not acceptable to the Colombians. Nevertheless, most-favoured-nation treatment is reciprocally accorded by virtue of the Treaty of 1866 between Colombia and Great Britain. Consequently, there is no urgency on either side to conclude a new arrangement although, as a generality, it would be useful and desirable for Canada to have its own agreement with Colombia and the Colombian Government is desirous of modernizing the older structure.

"Agreement was reached in principle, to the effect that most-favoured-nation treatment, which has been exchanged between the two countries without interruption since 1866, should continue without restriction of any kind. It was also agreed that it would not be desirable for either country to specify the quantity or value of trade to be carried

Venezuela—M.V. Ciudad de Maracaibo, built by Canadian Vickers, Limited, in Montreal, for the Flota Mercante Grancolombiana, at Maracaibo, Venezuela.

on, since it is hoped that trade in both directions will continue to increase. It was further agreed that tariff rates on specific commodities should not be negotiated at the present time. The preferential agreement between Colombia and the United States was terminated about a year ago, and subsequently a new Colombian import tariff was promulgated. The new tariff, brought into force on July 10, 1950, shows a substantial increase of rates on importations and, more important in relation to our discussions, is a single column tariff allowing for no preferences.

Modus Vivendi Negotiated with Ecuador

"Throughout our discussions in all of the countries we visited, obviously we had to bear in mind Canada's international obligations under our various treaties and including our obligations under the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs. It was evident soon after our arrival in Quito that Ecuador was not disposed to go back to the type of agreement negotiated in 1941, which Ecuador had already denounced on the grounds that it was not suited to modern conditions and that it had not worked to their benefit. It was equally clear that Ecuador was inclined to believe that it had nothing to lose by refraining from making a most-favoured-nation agreement with Canada and that there was nothing to gain by making one. It will be seen, from these few observations, that our efforts in Ecuador, doubled and redoubled though they were, did not find ready acceptance. At the close of the first week the Canadian delegation, feeling that progress had been slow, decided that it would be appropriate to prepare a general statement of the advantages to be obtained by both countries under a new most-favoured-nation agreement. This statement was prepared and delivered with apparent good effect.

"However, Ecuador considers that the exportation of bananas is the most important industry in need of development and sought free entry into Canada for this product. Their wish ran counter to Canadian obligations in binding the British preferential margin. Moreover, any concession granted to Ecuador would give no exclusive benefits to that country, since it would automatically be extended to all other important suppliers of bananas, with the sole important exception of the Republic of Honduras. Continuing discussions made it necessary to stay an additional week. In the end, the *modus vivendi*, which was finally signed on November 10, was satisfactory to both countries and in general parallels the structure of that signed earlier with Venezuela.

"The *modus vivendi* with Ecuador is of a somewhat more ample form, in that Article I, concerning reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment, has four paragraphs instead of one, and Article II, concerning exceptions to most-favoured-nation treatment, though similar in character to the earlier agreement, is also rather more extended. Like the earlier agreement, the *modus vivendi* with Ecuador remains in effect for one year, but the article covering this point differs in providing that the agreement shall continue automatically for further annual periods until such time as it may be denounced.

Negotiations with Costa Rica Successful

"Shortly after our arrival in San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, we placed before the representatives of that government a draft *modus vivendi*, based on the original draft which we took abroad with us and modified in accordance with our experiences in the other three countries.

This proved generally acceptable to Costa Rica and our week in that country was spent in comparing ideas with the Costa Ricans, in rephrasing some articles, and generally in polishing both language versions.

"The *modus vivendi* with Costa Rica, which I signed on November 17, and which the Costa Rican Minister of Foreign Relations initialled on November 18, will not come into effect until it is approved by the Legislative Assembly of Costa Rica. It is anticipated that this approval will be forthcoming in the very near future. The document, which is similar to the others, is, however, rather more complete and closely approximates our draft trade agreement. The usual clauses provide for reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment, both in respect of customs tariffs and in regard to quantitative control of imports and of foreign exchange should the assignment of quotas be necessary. The document also provides that, though there shall be no arbitrary discrimination on the part of either country, prohibitions or restrictions may be imposed in relation to matters of public health, animal or vegetable life or health, movement of gold or silver and similar normal exceptions. This agreement is wider than the others in making provision for most-favoured-nation treatment in regard to internal taxes, charges, etc. It is to remain in effect for one year and will continue automatically in effect thereafter unless denounced.

Agreement Not Negotiated With Republic of Honduras

"Although the government of Honduras had indicated its interest and pleasure in receiving the Canadian commercial delegation, it was not until after our arrival in the republic that we became aware of the full effects of the policy of the present government. The long and the short of that policy is that the government of Honduras is not prepared, at the present time, to negotiate most-favoured-nation agreements with any country, even though there are others, in addition to Canada, which would be interested. At the present time, the only preferential treaty of any importance to Canadian trade is that between the United States and Honduras. The customs tariff of Honduras is being revised. We have had no official intimation, but general experience with such revisions suggests the probability that some import tariff rates may be increased. The fact is that customs revenue constitutes approximately 25 per cent of government revenue in Honduras, and there is no indication of a desire on the part of the government to seek revenue from other sources. At the same time, government costs in that country, as in others, are rising steadily and sources of additional revenue must be sought. One of these is the import tariff. If Honduras were to grant to Canada, or to any other country, preferential rates of import duty, there is evidently some apprehension that the revenue from the import tariff might decrease appreciably. The prospects are that the policy of a one-column tariff will be maintained in Honduras and that, apart from possible compensation deals, the preferential tariff system of Honduras will not be extended and may even be reduced.

"However, as I have already indicated, there are possibilities for Canadian exporters to sell productive equipment and supplies to the fruit company, supplies for the production of bananas. Those of you who are interested might well find it worth while paying a visit to New York to ascertain what goods may be useful in this connection to the fruit company.

"In every country we visited, we found a good opinion of Canada and the people we met were pleased to see a delegation from our country. Many of the businessmen and others we met have children who are now going to secondary school or university in Canadian educational

centres; in fact, there are over 2,500 children from Latin America who are attending school in Canada. One of the important tasks of a Canadian Trade Commissioner is to give advice to Spanish-speaking parents with regard to a Canadian school where their children can learn English and French and get a good general education under the wise guardianship and supervision of good teachers. And here is a little human suggestion that I should like to make. Maybe your son or daughter knows a boy or girl from South or Central America who is going to school in Canada. Both that youngster and his parents would be tremendously appreciative of any hospitality that you might be able to show; and you, and your wife also, would enjoy widening your circle of acquaintances in this way.

"You may ask whether it is necessary to know Spanish in order to do business in South or Central America. If you want to visit the tropics yourself, to look over the situation, you will certainly find enough English-speaking people in hotels, travel agencies, and business houses to get along. Clearly, a man will always be better liked if he knows and uses the language of the country where he is living and doing business. As languages go, however, Spanish is probably the easiest foreign language that an English-speaking person can study; the pronunciation is simple and logical, many of the words are derived from the same roots. Your children should have little difficulty in attaining a fair degree of proficiency."

Market for Scottish Livestock in Canada Seen

Glasgow, November 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Exports of purebred livestock to Canada increased last year and are likely to increase still further, according to officials of the Department of Agriculture for Scotland who recently toured Canada.

Scottish officials were impressed by the exceptional interest shown in the sale at Brandon, Manitoba, of the animals donated by the United Kingdom Government to the Winnipeg Flood Relief Fund. They emphasized that prospects, enhanced by the devaluation of the pound, favoured the sale of beef rather than dairy stock.

In the opinion of the officials, Canada offers a market for Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorn, Hereford and possibly Galloway and Ayrshire breeds of cattle, for South Down and North Country Cheviot sheep, and for large White and Tamworth pigs. Canadian importers also may show renewed interest in Clydesdale horses, which in recent years in the prairie provinces have lost ground to the Percheron breed.

Exports of Scottish Livestock to Canada

	1949	1950*
Cattle		
Aberdeen-Angus	...	10
Ayrshires	47	35
Galloway	2	...
Shorthorns	151	200
Total	200	245
Clydesdale horses	5	4
Shetland ponies	...	8
Sheep	80	39
Pigs	1	1

* To October 31.

United States Makes Additional Steel Available for Canada

Provision made for completion of construction in Canada of 11,000 freight cars, involving 8,000 tons of steel products in each of four months—Allocations made to warehouse distributors normally supplied by United States mills.

WASHINGTON, D.C., December 16, 1950.—Provision has been made by the National Production Authority, in Washington, to allocate steel products from United States suppliers to assist in completing the present Canadian-government sponsored freight car program, and to make steel products available to Canadian warehouse distributors normally supplied by United States mills. It was emphasized by the National Production Authority that such action had been taken to implement further provisions of the Statement of Principles for Economic Co-operation, issued by the governments of the United States and Canada on October 26, 1950.

The Canadian target provides for completion of 11,000 new freight cars, many of which are in various stages of construction. The program is considered particularly important, because of the inter-changeability of United States and Canadian rolling stock, and the need for additional freight cars in both countries. Canadian car builders normally buy a proportion of their steel from United States suppliers, and are reported by the National Production Authority to be furnishing about 80 per cent of the total requirements for the present program.

As a result of this action, 8,000 tons of steel products will be provided each month during March, April, May and June, 1951. The product breakdown of steel to be furnished each month by United States suppliers is: Plates, 1,600 tons; structurals, 3,000 tons; and hot rolled sheet and strip, 3,400 tons.

The National Production Authority will issue individual directives to United States steel producers to accept orders from Canadian car builders. Eligibility to order will be certified by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, to be concurred in by the United States Defence Transport Administration prior to issuance of NPA directives.

Steel producers will not be required to accept certified orders received less than 45 days prior to the first day of the month in which shipment is requested. The National Production Authority will assist in locating sources of supply for eligible participants unable to place certified orders for steel under the program.

Steel Provided to Warehouse Distributors

United States steel producers are required, under the program, to allocate monthly to their regular Canadian distributor customers proportionate percentages of each steel product, based on average monthly shipments during the first nine months of 1950. These allotments will come out of the steel production available after mills have filled United States defence requirements or other distribution directed by the National Production Authority. No deduction shall be made from allotments, however, for shipments made to the same Canadian warehouse distributors under "DO" ratings extended to United States producers.

Orders placed with United States suppliers must allow for the same lead times, by product, as provided in the United States steel warehouse

order. These vary from 45 to 120 days, depending upon the type of product and the time normally required to schedule and produce it in the mill.

The action taken by the National Production Authority does not permit extension of "DO" ratings from Canada for United States-produced industrial or merchant trade steel products, except to replace regular inventory stocks delivered under rated orders. These provisions do not prevent the placing of "DO" orders from Canada for products normally shipped direct by United States mills to Canadian consumers, although sold through authorized distributors in that country.

Arrangements were also made for certain spot shipments of structural steel for ore carriers and the tanker program, and steel for the production of titanium. These allocations are not large, but they are firm.

During his discussions here with Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer and NPA Administrator William H. Harrison, the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, was informed that the United States would reopen the question of the purchase of aluminum from Canada.

Textile Industry in Pakistan Expands

Karachi, December 9, 1950.—(FTS)—The ultimate target for the cotton textile industry in Pakistan has been fixed at 2·5 million spindles. Targets of development in the two five-year stages are one million and 1·5 million spindles respectively. At the time of partition, there were only 177,000 spindles, with four thousand five hundred looms. It has been almost doubled with the installation of 147,000 spindles.

Belgium Plans Fairs at Brussels and Liège

Brussels, November 5, 1950.—(FTS)—The 25th Brussels International Fair and the third Liège International Fair will be held from April 21 to May 6, 1951. The Brussels International Fair comprises 32 industrial groups, in which over 4,000 exhibitors from 60 different countries were registered during 1950. Visitors were estimated at one million, of which 15,000 came from abroad.

The Liège Fair is devoted exclusively to the mining, metallurgical, mechanical and electrical engineering fields. These branches are divided into 20 industrial groups. Arrangements will be made to hold congresses, special study conferences and lectures relating to various types of material exhibited, in order to draw attention to their particular technical qualities.

Benelux Plan Delayed

The Hague, December 8, 1950.—(FTS)—Difficulties with which experts of the Benelux countries are confronted are such that the decisive Benelux ministers' conference, at which the economic union pact was to have been signed and which had been scheduled to take place at The Hague from December 14 to 18, has been postponed.

The conference may possibly be held early next year, but the growing Belgian opposition to Benelux does not render Dutch circles very hopeful. The Benelux economic union, therefore, will not come into force on January 1.

The difficulties mainly concern the large gap in the Dutch payments balance, which the Belgians refuse to accept in an economic union. Another difficulty is that Holland may curtail imports of Belgian industrial goods unless Belgium will accept more Dutch agrarian products.

Trade Notes

CHILE

Chile Considering the Establishment of New Industries

Santiago, November 15, 1950.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Economy is considering the offer of an Italian firm to establish an industry in Chile for the manufacture of sewing machines. The Foreign Trade Council has reported favourably on the scheme. It is also reported that the proposition of a German company to install a factory for the manufacture of "Titan" clocks, which would be in a position to fully supply the domestic market and to export, is under consideration.

Chile Sells More Petroleum to Uruguay

Santiago, November 18, 1950.—(FTS)—A Uruguayan vessel will load a further 20,000 tons of petroleum from the Magallanes oil fields on the 29th of November. This is the fifth shipment and, as before, the purchaser is the "Empresa de Combustibles, Alcohol y Portland" of Uruguay. The Corporación de Fomento advises that an official of the National Petroleum Company will shortly proceed to Montevideo to conclude a further sale for a value of U.S. $4,000,000.

Chile to Control Currency Issue

Santiago, Novmber 18, 1950.—(FTS)—A proposed bill has been prepared for stamping or changing the entire paper currency now in circulation in Chile. The object of the bill, it is said, is to ascertain the amount of currency which is kept in private safes to avoid the payment of taxes. Currency bills which are not exchanged or stamped within the period to be agreed upon will lose their legal value.

Chile to Purchase Three Modern Dredges

Santiago, November 24, 1950.—(FTS)—The Finance Minister is reported to have confirmed that Chile will acquire three modern dredges in Europe at a cost of Ch.$180,000,000. The Director of Ports is shortly leaving for Europe to conclude the purchase. The cost of these new dredges will be covered by a special tax to be applied, under the heading of lighthouses and buoys, to the navigation companies. An earlier report mentioned that the purchase was to be made in Holland.

Chile Plans Development of Tourist Industry

Santiago, November 21, 1950.—(FTS)—Recently, representatives of United States tourist agencies visited Chile to study the possibilities of tourist traffic with this country. It has now been announced that a "Corporación de Turismo" is to be formed with a capital of 50,000,000 pesos for the construction of new hotels and to meet the cost of an intensified campaign abroad calling attention to the regional beauties of Chile. This statement was made by the Vice-President of the Corporación de Fomento de la Producción who said that a high official of the Corporación will shortly be appointed as manager of the new concern.

PHILIPPINES

Philippine Cigarette Industry Expands

Manila, November 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Since the imposition of severe import control restrictions on imported cigarettes in December, 1949, the local industry has continued to expand and it is reported that there are now 59 cigarette manufacturers operating in the Philippines. It is estimated that a total of 30 million pesos is invested in the industry and that it gives employment to approximately 7,500. The industry is now high on the list of internal revenue producers and, by the end of 1950, it is expected the government will be collecting between five and six million pesos a month in taxes from the cigarette manufacturers. On imported cigarettes, it is estimated that the tax revenue will be close to 23 million pesos per year.

Philippine Trade Gains Favourable Balance

Manila, November 24, 1950.—(FTS)—For the first time since 1945, the foreign trade of the Philippines has registered a favourable balance for July, August and September. Statistics for this period place the total foreign trade of the country at $176·7 million, of which $88·2 million was accounted for by exports and $87·5 million by imports, giving a favourable balance of $781,000.

Total foreign trade for the period was $18·7 million greater than the total of $157 million for the preceding quarter, but was $18·5 million below the corresponding period of 1949.

SPAIN

Drought in Spain Hits Factory Production

Madrid, November 28, 1950.—(FTS)—Drought continues to be a great handicap to living and trade conditions in Spain. Although some rain has fallen in isolated zones, reservoirs are still at their lowest level, holding only 11 per cent of their total capacity. The shortage of electric power is so acute that severe restrictions are maintained all over the country and in industrial regions. For example, only three hours of current is supplied to factories three days a week. In view of these adverse conditions, the Spanish Government is encouraging the setting up of thermal plants to replace, as far as possible, the lack of hydro-electric power. Water reserves for hydro-electric plants amount to only 6 per cent of capacity.

London and Barcelona Connected by Air

Madrid, November 28, 1950.—(FTS)—A new regular air service has been opened by the British European Airways, flying three times a week between Barcelona and London, linking these two cities by air for the first time with only four hours and twenty minutes flying time. London and Madrid have for some time been connected by daily flights. The British Overseas Airways Corporation has arranged for its planes to land in Madrid, instead of Lisbon, on its regular line from London to Buenos Aires and Santiago de Chile.

Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	62·8	70·3	230·5	189·1	208·6	235·4	237·0	221·2
February	57·4	59·6	236·4	153·1	179·5	208·3	205·0	199·5
March	71·1	73·3	301·2	178·4	209·0	228·4	216·8	228·2
April	48·5	50·9	312·3	178·5	190·9	212·3	237·8	205·5
May	75·6	67·0	315·2	197·0	267·8	282·3	272·9	287·0
June	73·3	66·0	322·8	166·7	272·7	233·5	255·1	289·2
July	74·4	66·2	282·7	188·7	236·6	250·9	241·3	253·7
August	77·1	69·1	295·0	242·7	221·3	224·1	251·7	257·1
September	76·8	72·2	220·8	169·8	218·6	283·0	228·4	279·1
October	91·3	88·2	227·9	204·2	250·8	307·0	269·1	315·2
November	95·0	86·0	238·7	232·2	253·1	293·9	292·3	.....
December	81·3	68·9	234·8	211·9	266·2	316·4	285·5	.....
Total	884·5	837·6	3,218·3	2,312.2	2,774·9	3,075·4	2,993·0	2,535·8

Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	44·6	49·7	129·7	140·3	173·8	206·1	223·8	211·9
February	42·9	47·0	112·4	117·0	177·1	182·2	206·0	200·2
March	59·1	65·1	132·5	139·9	208·9	197·1	235·9	237·4
April	45·3	48·9	133·8	160·8	225·6	226·7	242·7	230·9
May	66·1	67·1	143·8	164·2	240·3	225·1	250·5	290·2
June	60·5	58·9	146·5	157·7	231·1	233·0	250·5	282·5
July	57·6	55·8	138·7	161·6	226·8	225·1	230·9	259·5
August	57·9	57·0	128·1	163·2	204·6	206·5	212·1	267·3
September	59·6	56·4	122·3	156·1	208·1	221·7	221·6	279·7
October	68·6	63·9	134·4	186·4	254·5	243·4	234·3	360·6
November	70·1	63·3	142·4	198·2	229·1	238·2	239·6	.....
December	52·2	44·3	121·2	181·9	194·2	232·0	213·4	.....
Total	684·6	677·5	1,585·8	1,927·3	2,573·9	2,636·9	2,761·2	2,580·1

Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 19·0	+ 21·8	+ 104·2	+ 51·0	+ 36·7	+ 33·0	+ 15·2	+ 11·8
February	+ 15·3	+ 13·5	+ 128·0	+ 37·7	+ 4·7	+ 28·1	+ 1·2	+ 1·4
March	+ 13·0	+ 9·2	+ 174·5	+ 40·0	+ 3·0	+ 33·9	− 16·9	− 5·7
April	+ 4·0	+ 2·6	+ 184·3	+ 19·5	− 32·2	− 11·6	− 2·4	− 21·2
May	+ 10·6	+ 0·8	+ 174·9	+ 34·6	+ 30·9	+ 62·4	+ 25·1	− 0·6
June	+ 13·8	+ 7·9	+ 180·7	+ 11·1	+ 45·3	+ 3·0	+ 6·9	+ 9·3
July	+ 17·9	+ 11·4	+ 147·4	+ 29·6	+ 12·8	+ 28·4	+ 12·8	− 2·7
August	+ 20·3	+ 12·9	+ 172·5	+ 82·8	+ 20·3	+ 20·0	+ 41·9	− 6·6
September	+ 18·3	+ 16·7	+ 102·7	+ 15·8	+ 13·4	+ 64·4	+ 9·4	+ 3·1
October	+ 23·8	+ 25·3	+ 98·5	+ 20·2	− 0·8	+ 66·0	+ 37·4	− 1·7
November	+ 26·2	+ 23·5	+ 98·8	+ 37·0	+ 26·9	+ 58·2	+ 55·9	.....
December	+ 30·3	+ 25·6	+ 115·2	+ 32·4	+ 76·7	+ 87·3	+ 74·9	.....
Total	+ 212·5	+ 171·2	+ 1,681·6	+ 411·9	+ 237·8	+ 473·1	+ 261·2	− 12·9

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts. The value of "Foreign Exports" is not included under the tabular heading "Canadian Exports", for which reason figures showing the balance of trade do not represent the difference between those for exports and imports.

The foreign trade of Newfoundland is included as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	25·5	33·6	83·2	51·1	50·5	64·9	55·8	48·6
February	23·6	27·3	67·5	37·9	44·9	51·7	44·1	30·4
March	26·4	27·8	108·8	50·5	47·6	59·2	39·5	30·1
April	16·4	18·8	109·1	41·0	43·1	44·4	63·0	25·8
May	30·5	27·9	115·6	54·9	90·5	85·1	72·4	48·5
June	28·9	25·6	94·6	30·6	76·2	54·2	60·7	52·5
July	30·5	25·8	83·9	40·4	69·4	56·3	70·6	35·2
August	31·3	26·7	66·6	71·9	66·0	52·5	62·9	42·5
September	30·8	28·9	58·8	54·3	54·5	47·9	56·9	30·4
October	38·4	36·0	56·3	47·7	66·8	65·6	72·3	47·7
November	41·4	35·8	52·4	57·9	69·3	56·7	56·8	.....
December	30·0	25·5	66·4	59·4	72·5	48·5	49·9	.....
Total	353·6	339·7	963·2	597·5	751·2	686·9	705·0	391·8

Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	8·0	8·9	9·4	20·1	14·3	21·6	25·4	26·1
February	8·1	8·8	6·7	13·0	10·5	17·9	22·9	25·4
March	10·9	11·5	9·3	14·4	13·8	21·6	28·3	32·7
April	8·4	9·2	12·0	21·2	12·7	24·6	30·1	29·5
May	12·7	11·9	15·2	18·8	15·2	27·4	29·5	36·3
June	10·8	9·2	13·8	23·4	18·1	26·0	27·0	37·1
July	11·3	9·7	12·0	21·9	17·7	29·4	29·4	32·7
August	11·4	10·4	10·7	14·5	15·1	24·7	26·2	34·3
September	10·5	10·0	9·6	12·0	15·6	24·1	21·9	36·2
October	11·0	11·6	12·1	15·6	18·3	29·3	19·4	41·7
November	13·0	11·0	14·8	14·9	17·8	28·3	26·5	.....
December	8·0	7·0	14·9	11·7	20·3	24·6	20·8	.....
Total	124·0	119·3	140·5	201·4	189·4	299·5	307·4	332·0

Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 17·7	+ 24·8	+ 74·5	+ 31·2	+ 36·3	+ 43·4	+ 30·5	+ 22·8
February	+ 14·6	+ 18·7	+ 61·4	+ 24·9	+ 34·5	+ 33·9	+ 21·4	+ 5·3
March	+ 15·6	+ 16·4	+ 101·5	+ 36·2	+ 33·9	+ 37·7	+ 11·3	− 2·4
April	+ 9·1	+ 9·6	+ 98·9	+ 19·8	+ 30·4	+ 19·8	+ 33·4	− 3·6
May	+ 17·7	+ 16·2	+ 101·1	+ 36·2	+ 75·6	+ 57·8	+ 43·4	+ 12·4
June	+ 18·3	+ 16·6	+ 81·3	+ 7·3	+ 58·2	+ 28·3	+ 34·1	+ 15·5
July	+ 19·4	+ 16·3	+ 72·2	+ 18·6	+ 52·0	+ 27·1	+ 41·7	+ 2·6
August	+ 20·0	+ 16·5	+ 56·8	+ 57·5	+ 51·1	+ 27·9	+ 37·1	+ 8·5
September	+ 20·3	+ 19·0	+ 49·2	+ 42·4	+ 39·4	+ 24·1	+ 35·5	− 5·6
October	+ 27·5	+ 24·6	+ 44·8	+ 32·1	+ 48·7	+ 36·5	+ 53·4	+ 6·3
November	+ 28·4	+ 24·8	+ 37·7	+ 43·3	+ 51·6	+ 28·6	+ 30·7	.....
December	+ 22·1	+ 18·6	+ 51·6	+ 47·8	+ 52·5	+ 24·0	+ 29·4	.....
Total	+ 230·8	+ 222·1	+ 830·9	+ 397·4	+ 564·3	+ 389·1	+ 401·8	+ 61·8

Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	22·1	20·0	84·7	62·3	79·5	105·0	116·0	130·9
February	19·7	16·8	91·5	57·6	69·4	94·8	106·7	128·8
March	25·9	22·7	103·3	66·5	83·1	112·5	122·4	154·3
April	20·1	18·0	109·1	71·4	88·3	109·2	110·7	137·8
May	26·1	20·4	117·2	72·2	79·8	114·7	121·2	175·4
June	25·1	20·0	112·3	66·5	82·0	109·8	113·9	177·7
July	25·9	21·0	102·7	74·8	82·1	118·9	104·4	168·2
August	28·3	25·3	112·6	75·0	81·4	114·0	115·4	167·1
September	29·4	25·1	84·8	69·6	87·5	162·0	113·7	192·8
October	33·5	28·0	88·4	99·1	102·4	148·9	148·1	204·4
November	31·9	28·4	101·2	89·2	92·9	163·3	171·3	.....
December	33·3	24·7	88·9	83·9	106·0	147·8	159·8	.....
Total	321·3	270·5	1,197·0	887·9	1,034·2	1,501·0	1,503·5	1,637·5

Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	28·7	32·3	101·8	97·4	136·4	150·0	164·8	154·5
February	27·9	31·2	92·8	86·0	138·4	136·8	148·8	143·1
March	38·0	42·9	104·3	100·1	165·1	138·3	169·0	160·9
April	29·2	31·4	102·7	114·8	181·6	159·5	177·3	162·2
May	38·3	40·5	104·8	113·4	184·7	145·0	172·1	195·5
June	36·4	37·1	110·7	106·6	174·7	154·9	176·9	188·3
July	33·4	34·1	103·5	112·5	168·9	149·5	160·3	170·6
August	33·7	35·3	96·8	123·1	155·3	136·1	143·6	172·6
September	36·2	34·7	89·6	115·8	163·0	152·7	158·0	177·4
October	42·5	38·5	101·3	140·4	190·4	160·2	167·6	208·3
November	40·8	37·6	103·3	149·5	174·4	163·4	162·7	.....
December	33·6	29·2	89·9	145·6	141·7	159·4	151·0	.....
Total	418·7	424·7	1,202·4	1,405·3	1,974·7	1,804·8	1,951·9	1,733·4

Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	− 5·9	− 11·3	− 15·0	− 33·2	− 55·8	− 43·2	− 47·3	− 21·5
February	− 7·5	− 13·8	+ 1·9	− 27·1	− 67·1	− 40·4	− 40·6	− 12·8
March	− 10·3	− 19·5	+ 1·7	− 32·4	− 80·2	− 24·2	− 44·9	− 3·7
April	− 8·4	− 12·8	+ 10·1	− 41·9	− 91·6	− 48·0	− 65·1	− 22·9
May	− 11·0	− 19·5	+ 15·0	− 39·9	− 102·7	− 28·7	− 49·1	− 18·2
June	− 10·5	− 16·5	+ 3·8	− 38·5	− 90·5	− 43·5	− 61·3	− 8·4
July	− 6·6	− 12·4	+ 1·5	− 35·9	− 84·9	− 28·6	− 54·2	+ 0·1
August	− 4·5	− 9·4	+ 18·2	− 45·6	− 71·6	− 20·3	− 26·6	− 2·5
September	− 5·9	− 8·9	− 2·3	− 44·7	− 73·8	+ 11·4	− 42·6	+ 18·6
October	− 8·0	− 9·7	− 9·9	− 39·4	− 86·2	− 9·7	− 17·8	− 0·9
November	− 7·7	− 8·6	− 0·1	− 58·1	− 79·8	+ 1·5	+ 10·9	.....
December	− 0·7	− 3·7	+ 0·1	− 60·1	− 33·9	− 9·9	+ 10·7	.....
	− 87.0	− 146.0	+ 25.0	− 496.7	− 918.1	− 283.6	− 427.8	− 72.3

Montreal Handled More Foreign Cargo During Shorter Navigation Season

Ocean navigation in Montreal closed on December 7 with the departure of the Norwegian steamer *Lillgunvor,* this being one day sooner than in 1949, the *S.S. Triberg* having sailed on December 8. The harbour was open for 234 days, as compared with 246 days last year. The number of deep sea arrivals, 1,206 in 1950 as against 1,112 in 1949, is slightly larger than last year, and the amount of foreign freight handled inwards over the harbour wharves was substantially higher, the respective figures being 6,196,640 tons and 4,263,258 tons. The foreign freight handled outwards was 3,415,978 tons in 1950 and 4,168,136 tons in 1949.

Preliminary figures issued by the National Harbours Board are as follows:

	1950		1949	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Ocean arrivals	1,206	4,478,003	1,112	4,113,327
Coasting and inland	3,447	3,761,650	3,198	3,502,218
Other	144	24,304	170	21,766
Total	4,797	8,263,957	4,480	7,637,311
Cargo, inwards (foreign)	....	6,196,640	....	4,263,258
Cargo, inwards (domestic)	....	2,270,559	....	2,779,010
Cargo, outwards (foreign)	....	3,415,978	....	4,168,136
Cargo, outwards (domestic)	....	3,298,257	....	2,659,742
*Grain shipments (bushels)	....	82,574,324	....	97,464,199

* Figure for 1950 is to December 8, while that for 1949 is to December 31.

Opening and Closing of Navigation

Year	First Ocean Arrival		Last Ocean Departure	
1840	April 30	*Great Britain	No record	
1841	May 5	*Great Britain	No record	
1842	May 9	*Caledonia	No record	
1843	May 7	*Great Britain	No record	
1844	May 5	*Great Britain	No record	
1845	May 4	*Great Britain	No record	
1846	April 27	*Albion	No record	
1847	May 11	*St. Andrews	No record	
1848	May 3	*Albion	No record	
1849	May 4	*Albion	No record	
1850	April 28	*Great Britain	No record	
1851	April 28	*Toronto	No record	
1852	May 2	*City of Manchester	No record	
1853	April 28	*Shannon	No record	
1854	May 20	*America	No record	
1855	May 9	*Ottawa	No record	
1856	April 30	*Queen of the Lake	No record	
1857	May 1	*Monteral	No record	
1858	April 30	*Toronto	No record	
1859	May 3	United Kingdom	No record	
1860	April 30	United Kingdom	No record	
1861	April 27	Jena	No record	
1862	April 28	*Shannon	No record	
1863	May 6	*City of Quebec	November 24	*Annie Laurie
1864	April 28	*Ardinillan	November 4	*Antigua
1865	May 3	Peruvian	November 23	Thames
1866	May 1	*Gleniffer	November 26	*Maria
1867	May 4	Moravian	November 28	Flamborough
1868	May 4	Hibernian	November 23	Napier
1869	April 30	Nestorian	November 24	Peruvian
1870	April 22	*Abeona	November 26	*British Queen
1871	April 22	*Lake Superior	November 28	*British Queen
1872	May 5	Scandinavian	November 23	Thames
1873	May 4	Prussian	November 19	Tyne Queen
1874	May 11	Quebec	November 24	Lake Erie
1875	May 9	Prussian	November 19	Sardinia
1876	May 8	Polynesian	November 21	Manitoban
1877	April 29	*Lake Erie	November 23	Lake Champlain
1878	April 20	Venezia	November 18	Ontario
1879	May 1	Circassian	November 24	Bellona
1880	May 2	Prussian	November 22	Dominion
1881	April 29	Buenos Aires	November 21	Waldensian

Opening and Closing of Navigation

Year	First Ocean Arrival		Last Ocean Departure	
1882	May 6	*Manitoban*	November 21	*Erl King*
1883	May 5	*Lake Champlain*	November 20	*Hanoverian*
1884	May 2	*Lake Champlain*	November 19	*Norwegian*
1885	May 8	*Brooklyn*	November 20	*Corean*
1886	April 30	*Dominion*	November 25	*Grassbrook*
1887	May 3	*Oregon*	November 28	*De Mario Marcello*
1888	May 4	*Vancouver*	November 22	*Pomeranian*
1889	April 27	*Lake Nipigon*	November 23	*Electrique*
1890	April 30	*Oregon*	November 24	*Brazilian*
1891	April 27	*Charrington*	November 26	*Greetlands*
1892	April 22	*Fremona*	November 27	*Thames*
1893	May 3	*Pickhuben*	November 23	*State of Alabama*
1894	April 27	*Phoenix*	November 24	*Storm King*
1895	April 27	*Mariposa*	November 25	*Lake Huron*
1896	April 28	*Fremona*	November 23	*Baltimore City*
1897	April 30	*Montezuma*	November 24	*Acadian*
1898	April 26	*Scotsman*	November 28	*Guildhall*
1899	April 27	*Dominion*	November 29	*Mayflower*
1900	April 26	*Lake Megantic*	December 3	*Paliki*
1901	April 25	*Jacona*	November 25	*Boliviana*
1902	April 17	*Polina*	November 28	*Montoroy*
1903	April 26	*Corrigan Head*	November 28	*Toronto*
1904	May 4	*Ionian*	November 27	*Etolia*
1905	May 2	*Ionian*	November 30	*Lake Michigan*
1906	April 28	*Marina*	December 2	*Degama*
1907	May 2	*Hibernian*	November 29	*Adonia*
1908	April 30	*Corsican*	November 26	*Dahomey*
1909	April 23	*Corinthian*	November 26	*Montreal*
1910	April 11	*Iona*	November 26	*Boma*
1911	April 26	*Royal George*	December 3	*Bray Head*
1912	April 30	*Zieten*	December 3	*Bray Head*
1913	April 21	*Sokoto*	November 29	*Ruthenia*
1914	April 29	*Corsican*	December 4	*Manchester Spinner*
1915	April 30	*Thespis*	November 29	*Torr Head*
1916	May 1	*Bayern*	December 3	*Begna*
1917	May 1	*Cassandra*	November 30	*Manchester Hero*
1918	May 7	*City of Marseilles*	December 14	*War Fiend*
1919	April 22	*War Red Cap*	December 12	*Canadian Planter*
1920	April 25	*Canadian Aviator*	December 6	*Benguela*
1921	April 21	*Venusia*	December 4	*Lord Antrim*
1922	April 24	*Bibster*	December 2	*Lisgar County*
1923	May 3	*Bolingbroke*	December 2	*Canadian Ranger*
1924	April 24	*Cornishman*	December 3	*Bellatrix*
1925	April 16	*Welshman*	December 3	*Hardenburg*
1926	May 3	*Manchester Regiment*	December 5	*Laval County*
1927	April 12	*Laval County*	December 6	*Svartfond*
1928	April 26	*Bay State*	December 8	*Rein*
1929	April 20	*Amaranto*	December 7	*Lord Downshire*
1930	April 21	*Wentworth*	December 9	*Michael L. Embiricos*
1931	April 15	*Arcado*	December 7	*Hunstanworth*
1932	April 18	*Beaverburn*	December 4	*Silvia*
1933	April 14	*Boston City*	December 5	*Niderholm*
1934	April 26	*Hadiotis*	December 7	*Colborne*
1935	April 15	*Marisa Thordon*	December 9	*Vardefjell*
1936	April 13	*West Wales*	December 11	*Sedgepool*
1937	April 19	*Duchess of York*	December 8	*Magnihild*
1938	April 18	*Duchess of Bedford*	December 4	*August*
1939	April 29	*Bassano*	December 9	*Kalliopi S.*
1940	April 24	*Lady Rodney*	December 5	*Taborfjell*
1941	April 18	*Bic Island*	December 5	*Gitano*
1942	May 2	*Delilian*	December 12	*Fort Remy*
1943	May 24	*Rockwood Park*	December 13	*Fort Ticonderoga*
1944	April 21	*Scorton*	December 6	*Alexandra Park*
1945	April 9	*Gatineau Park*	December 3	*Minerva*
1946	April 12	*Fort Spokane*	December 18	*Triton*
1947	April 21	*Beaverburn*	December 4	*Ocean Liberty*
1948	April 19	*Manchester Shipper*	December 10	*Beaverbrae*
1949	April 7	*Mont Alta*	December 8	*Triberg*
1950	April 18	*Beavercove*	December 7	*Lillgunvor*

* Sailing vessel, either barque, brig or ship.

Canadian Imports, by Areas

Country	October			January—October		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	11.6	19.5	41.7	101.3	260.2	332.0
America	2.5	7.9	6.8	19.7	55.2	59.1
Africa	0.3	1.3	3.0	3.4	16.1	22.2
Asia	2.5	4.5	8.6	19.2	51.4	69.3
Oceania	1.8	5.6	9.2	13.2	36.1	41.3
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	18.7	38.7	69.2	156.9	419.0	523.9
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions	38.5	167.8	208.5	358.1	1,639.9	1,735.1
Latin America	1.8	17.7	21.9	13.8	153.0	177.4
Europe	4.0	6.8	11.2	32.6	70.3	78.8
Other Foreign Countries	0.9	3.2	9.7	8.5	26.1	64.8
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	45.2	195.5	251.4	413.0	1,889.2	2,056.1
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	63.9	234.3	320.6	569.9	2,308.2	2,580.1

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	October			January—October		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	11,589	19,450	41,671	101,233	260,163	332,035
Ireland	6	8	(b)	23	62	(b)
Gibraltar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Malta	.....	3	2	1	13	10
TOTAL EUROPE	11,595	19,461	41,673	101,257	260,238	332,046
America:						
Newfoundland	238	.....	.....	1,932	(a) 918	.....
Bermuda	4	3	6	64	137	73
Barbados	560	2,041	427	1,767	6,387	9,478
Jamaica	497	1,576	2,616	5,722	15,648	18,513
Trinidad and Tobago	84	361	398	2,204	13,731	14,053
Bahamas	58	18	11	2,140	709	375
Leeward and Windward Islands		15	19		200	365
British Honduras	12	.....	52	66	207	199
British Guiana	1,036	3,844	3,289	5,840	17,273	16,064
Falkland Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AMERICA	2,489	7,858	6,818	19,735	55,210	59,120
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia	197	6	4	855	48	43
Union of South Africa		231	492		3,259	3,933
Other British South Africa		.....	.....		.....	.....
Southern Rhodesia	.....	56	138	2	794	336
Gambia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold Coast	32	614	57	628	6,579	6,872
Nigeria	.....	.....	5	362	2,593	1,338
Sierra Leone	.....	.....	.....	11	8	16
Other British West Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	3	4	2	24	21	39
British East Africa	107	417	2,287	1,540	2,778	9,625
TOTAL AFRICA	339	1,328	2,985	3,422	16,080	22,202

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts. (a) January—March, 1949. (b) See Foreign Countries.

Country	October			January—October		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India	866	2,632	3,386	6,748	22,972	31,374
Pakistan		43	212		1,019	1,406
Ceylon	357	624	2,095	3,048	9,769	15,225
Aden				7	884	12
Federation of Malaya	1,186	966	2,643	8,271	14,092	19,459
Other British East Indies	12			116	21	27
Hong Kong	62	232	214	644	2,616	1,750
TOTAL ASIA	2,492	4,497	8,550	19,226	51,373	69,253
Oceania:						
Australia	1,448	4,027	6,288	7,214	21,652	24,129
New Zealand	305	592	210	4,070	7,868	8,367
Fiji	61	978	2,674	1,945	6,577	8,793
Other British Oceania				16		
TOTAL OCEANIA	1,814	5,597	9,172	13,245	36,097	41,289
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	18,729	38,738	69,197	156,888	418,998	523,909
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	38,489	167,575	208,332	357,892	1,638,155	1,733,431
Alaska	6	211	106	68	1,106	851
American Virgin Islands		2	1		11	10
Hawaii	16	22	67	129	190	434
Puerto Rico	3	29	23	6	459	288
United States Oceania						115
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	38,514	167,839	208,529	358,095	1,639,921	1,735,129
Latin America:						
Argentina	356	107	1,767	1,876	2,948	9,067
Bolivia		610		8	1,553	1,334
Brazil	61	2,324	3,578	636	15,898	22,668
Chile	61	8	42	134	575	1,332
Colombia	807	1,065	1,644	5,740	9,779	11,252
Costa Rica	9	150	276	69	1,783	2,888
Cuba	45	110	288	375	4,307	3,327
Dominican Republic					3,775	875
Ecuador	3	81	269	24	1,019	1,210
El Salvador	3	19	29	15	1,037	820
Guatemala		631	840	76	5,278	4,807
Haiti (Republic of)		97	124	61	839	1,519
Honduras	14	821	354	37	6,001	4,890
Mexico	7	3,728	4,166	546	17,616	30,369
Nicaragua		2	47		152	328
Panama		194	298	15	1,661	5,213
Paraguay	1	5	21	56	364	266
Peru	240	110	387	2,711	1,689	3,205
Uruguay	7	119	282	102	830	1,904
Venezuela	175	7,545	7,527	1,326	75,859	70,094
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	1,789	17,726	21,939	13,807	152,963	177,368
Europe:						
Albania	(a)	(a)	38	(a)	(a)	101
Austria				2		
Belgium and Luxembourg		24	112	83	287	596
Bulgaria	644	1,405	2,778	4,874	16,296	16,630
Czechoslovakia					1	4
Denmark	173	342	532	2,386	5,901	4,928
Estonia	20	96	180	138	1,611	792
Finland	1		5	18	4	8
France	6	4	7	58	34	196

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	October			January—October		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Germany	611	1,000	1,566	4,928	10,915	11,327
Greece	1,049	629	981	8,039	6,065	8,548
Hungary	3	12	9	21	121	148
Iceland	23	3	1	141	67	25
Ireland	.....	5	.....	1	41	33
Italy	271	451	924	1,992	7,313	6,796
Latvia	1	.....	.....	11	4	2
Lithuania	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Netherlands	366	537	1,543	2,939	6,078	7,255
Norway	125	65	125	606	914	1,025
Poland	25	21	25	200	143	251
Portugal	24	87	148	212	945	1,189
Azores and Madeira	15	41	32	139	479	332
Roumania	3	.....	.....	24	3	9
Spain	55	59	307	657	1,865	2,785
Sweden	149	358	433	1,841	2,927	3,840
Switzerland	385	1,620	1,438	3,006	8,217	11,846
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	6	1	61	251	10	80
Yugoslavia	20	.....	3	40	14	96
TOTAL EUROPE	3,975	6,760	11,248	32,607	70,257	78,842
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	109
Arabia	.....	1,668	4,113	.....	7,930	24,210
Belgian Congo	.....	15	554	1	445	1,215
Burma*	7	.....	.....	264	32	.....
China	196	54	233	2,041	3,047	4,614
Greenland	4	.....	.....	512	.....	.....
Egypt	18	5	5	419	142	636
Ethiopia	.....	8	1	2	39	20
French Africa	2	.....	16	56	15	526
French East Indies	52	.....	.....	210	.....	.....
French Guiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French Oceania	.....	.....	4	1	68	449
French West Indies	.....	10	.....	1	121	.....
Madagascar	1	.....	.....	34	9	8
St. Pierre and Miquelon	.....	.....	.....	9	10	14
Iran	14	21	.....	57	270	110
Iraq	5	29	1	83	454	104
Israel*	2	36	43	128	413	387
Jordan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tripoli	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Italian Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan	368	495	855	3,829	3,836	9,764
Korea	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	35
Liberia	.....	.....	.....	21	7	.....
Morocco	14	10	13	66	129	180
Indonesia	135	27	47	569	1,306	564
Surinam	.....	36	34	.....	326	72
Netherlands Antilles	.....	380	2,861	.....	2,508	14,791
Philippine Islands	25	395	820	357	3,249	5,072
Portuguese Africa	1	7	.....	1	91	109
Portuguese Asia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Siam	.....	1	5	10	72	1,022
Canary Islands	1	.....	1	12	11	6
Spanish Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syria	2	4	4	11	422	44
Turkey	65	5	50	157	1,099	746
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	903	3,206	9,660	8,461	26,053	64,807
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	45,180	195,529	251,376	412,974	1,889,196	2,056,142
TOTAL IMPORTS	63,909	234,267	320,572	569,862	2,308,193	2,580,052

* Included in "Total Asia" and "Total Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here on one line to facilitate comparison with other years.

(a) See Commonwealth countries.

Remaining Emergency Import Controls Being Suspended on January Second

Restrictions, in effect since November 17, 1947, being lifted with improvement in Canadian gold and United States dollar reserve position—Unfavourable trade balance narrowed from $941 million to $95·9 million.

ALL REMAINING import controls, administered under Schedule III of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act, will be suspended on January 2, 1951. Announcement was made on September 30, 1950, that all import prohibitions and quota restrictions, administered under Schedule I and II of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act, would be suspended on January 2, 1951.

When emergency import controls were imposed on November 17, 1947, Canada's reserves of gold and United States dollars amounted to approximately $500,000,000, which represented a reduction of $745,000,000 from the total at the end of 1946. Canadian exports to the United States in 1947 were valued at $1,034 million, whereas Canadian imports from the United States were valued at $1,975 million, the unfavourable trade balance amounting to $941 million. Canadian exports to the United States for the first ten months of 1950 were valued at $1,637·5 million, whereas Canadian imports from the United States in the same period were valued at $1,733·4 million. The trade balance was narrowed, therefore, to $95·9 million.

In announcing the removal of all remaining import controls of an emergency character, the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, said: "The splendid efforts and co-operation of Canadian business during the past three years have been important factors in enabling us to lift these import controls. Demonstrating its resourcefulness, Canadian industry found alternate sources of supply, while at the same time, to earn more dollars, industry expanded its sales in the United States.

"As improvements were made in our trade position, and in our United States dollar reserves, import restrictions have been progressively relaxed, until now we have reached the point where the controls are no longer necessary. During the past year, we have broken all records in our trade with the United States. We can all take satisfaction in the accomplishment of a difficult job."

Travel to Austria Facilitated

Canadian citizens will now be able to enter Austria without Allied Force permits, so long as they are in possession of valid passports. No visas will be required. Notwithstanding the abolition of Allied Force permits, Canadians will still require Occupational Forces' travel permits (gray cards) when travelling into or through the Soviet zone of Austria, namely, the provinces of Lower Austria, Burgenland and the Mohlviertel of Upper Austria. Travellers arriving in Vienna by air will not require "gray cards" unless they are proceeding outside the metropolitan area of Vienna. No special documentation is required to enter the Soviet sector of Vienna itself. Persons desiring "gray cards" for travel in or through the Soviet zone of Austria should write for information to the Passport Office, 40 Bank Street, Ottawa.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Canadian Dollars Acceptable for Services Rendered

Canadian residents may accept payment in either Canadian or United States dollars for services rendered to residents of the United States. Heretofore, Canadians performing such services have ordinarily been required to obtain payment in United States dollars.

As in the past, exporters are required to obtain payment in United States dollars for shipments to the United States and other countries in the United States dollar area.

Guatemala Doubles Duties on Liquors

Guatemala City, December 12, 1950.—(FTS)—Effective December 18, the duties on all distilled spirituous liquors, except cognac, imported into Guatemala are to be doubled.

India Extends Relaxation of Import Controls on Essential Materials

Bombay, November 30, 1950.—(FTS)—Effective November 25, the government of India has announced a new Open General Licence (No. XXI), further relaxing import controls on certain essential materials. As in the current Open General Licence, effective to December 31, 1950 (see *Foreign Trade*, August 26, 1950, page 360), there are two schedules of goods, Schedule "A", covering goods the import of which is permitted without licence from all countries, except South Africa and Pakistan; and Schedule "B", covering goods the import of which is permitted freely from soft-currency countries only.

The new Schedule "A", which is applicable to Canada, includes the following items in addition to those at present admitted: Cadmium, cobalt manganese, magnesium and bismuth and manufactures thereof; tools tipped with tungsten carbide; steel files; spare parts for all types of diesel engines; spare parts of power-driven pumps except trailer pumps; palm oil; normal human plasma; synthetic vitamins; cinematograph films unexposed; specified articles of paper for laboratory or scientific purposes; extraction thimbles; certain laboratory ware made of china, porcelain, glass, or silica; electrical instruments, apparatus, and appliances for use in laboratories; enamelled iron sulphonating pots; certain articles of hardware; photographic apparatus designed for use with scientific or optical instruments; dyeing and tanning substances; rubber pressure and vacuum tubing; rubber vaccine caps; cigarette paper; agricultural implements, tractor-drawn only, and spare parts for agriculture tractors and for tractor-drawn agricultural implements.

Omitted from the new Schedule "A" is powderd milk containing not less than 18 per cent cream intended for infant feeding.

The new Open General Licence provides that the goods must be shipped on through consignment to India on or before June 30, 1951, without any grace period whatsoever.

Unlike the previous Open General Licence, No. XXI does not require that the goods must have been produced or manufactured in the country from which shipped, provided they are not re-exports from South Africa or Pakistan. Under exchange control regulations, however, payments may be made only in the currency of the country of origin of the goods. If a shipment under O.G.L. XXI involves payment to a country other than

the country of origin of the goods, the prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India must be obtained, through the bankers with whom the letter of credit is to be opened.

Peru Removes Import Control on Many Tariff Items

Lima, November 29, 1950.—(FTS)—A Peruvian decree of November 22, 1950, added 531 tariff items to the list of permitted imports from Canada, the United States and other hard-currency countries. About 1,400 of the 3,500 items of the Peruvian tariff were previously included in this list and all of them can be freely imported without licence or other restriction, subject to exchange being purchased on the free market on which the nominal rate is about 14 soles to the Canadian dollar.

Among the goods which now may be imported are the following: Certain foodstuffs, such as cereals and fresh apples, paper and paper products, coal, electric and wood stoves, domestic utensils, safes, office machinery and cash registers, electric refrigerators, buses, bicycles, cameras, spectacle frames, watches and clocks, shotguns, cartridges, pens and pencils, and radio phonographs.

(Editor's Note—Information concerning the specific products that may be imported is available in the Foreign Tariffs Section, International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

Trinidad Announcement Affects Import Quotas

Port-of-Spain, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—The Acting Controller of Imports, Trinidad, advised importers that all goods subject to import quotas, which arrive in the colony after December 31, 1950, will count against quotas for 1951, notwithstanding that such goods may have been ordered against 1950 quotas.

Philippine Import Licences Extended

Manila, November 24, 1950.—(FTS)—The Philippines Import Control Board has ruled that shipments covered by import licences issued by the Import Control Administration from July 1 to December 31, 1950, shall be allowed entry after December 31, but not later than June 30, 1951.

Four Philippine Corporations Abolished

Manila, November 25, 1950.—(FTS)—The President of the Philippines has signed an order abolishing four large government corporations, namely, the National Abaca and Other Fibers Corporation (NAFCO), National Tobacco Corporation, National Coconut Corporation, and National Food Products Corporation. The corporations had a combined authorized capitalization of 52·5 million pesos, of which 17·6 million pesos had been paid up.

The Price Stabilization Corporation will carry on the trading functions of the dissolved corporations, and the Bureau of Plant Industry will improve the processing of abaca, copra and tobacco. The net proceeds from the liquidation of the companies is to be put into a special fund for the rehabilitation and development of abaca, copra and tobacco industries.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Oslo since 1945, has returned home on leave and began a tour of Canada in Toronto on October 23.

Toronto—January 5-20, 1951.
Ottawa—January 29-February 1.
Montreal—February 2-13.

Philippines May Export 825,000 Tons of Sugar

Manila, November 21, 1950.—(FTS)—The Philippine Sugar Association reports an estimated crop of 1,050,000 short tons for 1950-51. While milling has already commenced at a number of plants, no results have been reported to date. The government has set aside 225,000 tons for local consumption, and it is expected that the Philippines will have about 825,000 tons available for export to the United States.

France Maintains Automobile Exports

Paris, November 28, 1950.—(FTS)—French exports of automobiles in October totalled 11,389 vehicles, compared with 11,512 the previous month, according to "Agence Quotidienne", a newspaper of economic information. The total comprised 8,695 passenger cars, of which 2,279 went to the French Union and 5,716 to foreign countries, and 2,694 commercial vehicles, of which 1,722 were shipped to the French Union and 972 to foreign countries.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.
Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—C. S. Bissett, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires — W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney — C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Melbourne—R. W. Blake, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural), 83 William Street.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—W. Gibson-Smith, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—D. W. Jackson, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

Sao Paulo—C. J. Van Tighem, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—M. R. M. Dale, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

China

Shanghai—G. S. Patterson, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogota—H. W. Richardson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris — J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main—L. H. Ausman, Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. Fletcher, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes French Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—Richard Grew, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—R. F. Renwick, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Jamaica

Kingston — M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Japan

Tokyo — J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—M. T. Stewart, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—A. P. Bissonnet, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

Peru

Lima—R. E. Gravel, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. Palmer, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

Singapore

Singapore—R. K. Thomson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-5, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Cape Town—C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Spain

Madrid—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria). *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street. Territory covers Scotland and Iceland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—A. E. BRYAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

Venezuela

Caracas—J. A. STILES, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters ar reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Dec. 11	Nominal Quotations Dec. 18
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2098	·2109
		Free	·2085	·0734	·0738
Austria	Schilling	Export	.....	·0491	·0494
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·3500	2·3620
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0209	·0210
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0175	·0176
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·0396	·6120	·6151
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0572	·0575
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	.....	.....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2203	·2214
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0233	·0215	·0216
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·5403	·5430
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1873	·1882
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0491	1·0544
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0210	·0212
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1521	·1529
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1,0491	1·0544
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0699	·0703
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	3,0124	3,0277
E. Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4196	·4218
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2,6463	2·6597
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0046	·0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0060	·0061
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0166	·0166
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2498	·2510
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1,0491	1·0544
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2098	·2109
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5245	·5272
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1813	·1822
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0644	·0647
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2203	·2214
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	.....	.....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·9375	2·9525
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9375	2·9525
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2,9375	2·9525
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9375	2·9525
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	.....	.....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	.....	.....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1214	·1220
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2761	·2775
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5563	·5591
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·9375	2·9525
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2098	·2109
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1469	·1476
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3171	·3187
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0491	1·0544
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	.....	.....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0700	·0703
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5245	·5272
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0366	·0368
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3427	·3444
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0963	·0970
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2027	·2037
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2429	·2459
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	.....	.....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3730	·3749
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4.0300	2·9375	2·9525
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9375	2·9525
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0491	1·0544
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·6906	·6941
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3131	·3147
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	.....	.....

* September 17, 1949.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, Mexico, New Zealand. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Import Control of Capital Goods Under Emergency Act
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

Discuss Your Problems with

Foreign Trade Service

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